Nippon Times

No. 16,399 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

GERMAN RESISTANCE FIRM AGAINST YANKS IN BATTLE FOR METZ

Patton Sends in 200,000 Troops in Offensive Aiming Thrust Into Saar District

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—As the big battle for Lorraine rolled into its sixth day with Lt.-General George Patton now employing 150,000 to 200,000 troops on the battlefields, both the left and right wings of the attacking American 3rd army swinging around the German-held fortress of Metz were held up by spirited German counter-measures, and the Americans still have not forced a breakthrough to the prized Saar district.

Heavy German artillery bombardment continually hammered the biggest American bridgehead northeast of Thionville north of Metz, and held up the left wing as General Patton's hard-pressed troops there tried hard to break out of their shrinking foothold.

The other American pincer prong swinging below Metz was engaged in violent fighting southeast of Metz on the Nied River with counter-attacking German troops which checked or threw them back. In the area south of Morchingen, German panzer units in bitter tank duels inflicted heavy losses and swept enemy detachments out of a number of villages.

Trying hard to secure the bridgeheads on both sides of the Moselle towns of Thionville and Koenigsmachern, Patton's left wing after costly fighting yesterday finally managed to penetrate into Koenigsmachern, but made no further gains into the town. Fierce street-fighting is in progress in Thionville, but Germans there are still barring enemy crossings of the river.

Heavy tank battles were, meanwhile, waged in the [illegible] kilometers southeast of Metz, with heaviest fighting being waged for the German salient southwest of Morchingen.

American tank wedges in this sector are trying to advance toward Metz in the northwesterly direction while one thrust aimed toward St. Avold. At the same time, enemy units resumed attacks against Fort Driant, southwest of Betz and west of Moselle, from where they had been driven out two weeks ago.

Since the beginning of the battle for Metz, accumulated data revealed the Germans have destroyed altogether 222 American tanks and armored cars.

German headquarters also pointed out today that General Patton has sent from 150,000 to 200,000 American troops into the battle for Lorraine since November 13 or about two-thirds of the American 3rd army. Their maximum gain was made on the right wing—15 to 18 kilometers after six days of fighting—but nowhere have they penetrated the German wall to any serious depth. These quarters stressed that the fighting is still taking place in the German advance territory and that the American losses in the first six days of battle are enormous compared to the fighting which is still to come.

On the left wing of the American 3rd army are engaged the 19th infantry division and parts of another division in the bridgehead which measures only four kilometers deep and 12 kilometers wide.

Wallace for Cabinet Post

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 13.—Washington officials are busy speculating on the future of Vice-President Henry Wallace after Senator Harry Truman, Vice-President elect, steps into the office of vice-presidency, according to a Washington report. The consensus of opinion seems to be that Wallace may fill a Cabinet post probably as Secretary of Agriculture succeeding Claude Wickard or Secretary of Labor replacing Miss Frances Perkins.

Britain Seeking Meat

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 13.—Great Britain will negotiate again with South America for a meat contract, reported the Financial Times on September 28. The United States will in all probability continue to support the joint Anglo-American meat purchasing arrangements. No statement has as yet been issued by the United States Government in regard to the question of a modification of the joint purchase agreement but no change in United States meat imports is anticipated.

His Imperial Majesty Dispatches Message Of Condolence to Chen

His Majesty the Emperor graciously dispatched a telegram of condolence to Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, on Monday, expressing His regret over the death of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

DECISION SAID UNREACHED ON W. EUROPEAN PROBLEM

Mutual Views Clarified at Paris —De Gaulle Still Conferring With British

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 13.—Details of the Anglo-French discussions in Paris are reported by the Exchange Telegraph which states that no binding decisions were made regarding the West European regional pact but that mutual views on the subject matter were clarified. It also revealed that Prime Minister Churchill may go to Brussels shortly in order to discuss with the Belgian Cabinet the inclusion of that country in such a pact.

As can be surmised from the suggestion made by Foreign Minister George Bidault of the De Gaulle regime in his interview with the special correspondent of the London Sunday Times, that the French Government should not be shackled merely by a joint measure with Britain, it is assumed that the De Gaulle regime will follow the policy of equitably settling matters pending among the three countries of the United States, Britain and France.

At any rate, it can be seen that the following points have been agreed upon as a result of the Paris conference:

1. The De Gaulle regime will participate in the Political Advisory Commission and will appoint Rene Massigli as its representative.
2. It will participate in the so-called disposition of Germany, especially in the disposition of the Rhineland districts.
3. De Gaulle will at least be invited as a member in a conference among Premier Josef Stalin, President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to be held shortly.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and General Charles de Gaulle were dinner guests at the British Embassy in Paris on Sunday night given by the British Ambassador, Alfred Duff-Cooper, according to a Paris radio broadcast. The other guests, the broadcast said, included British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Sir Alexander Cadogan, chairman of the British delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, Soviet Ambassador Alexander Bogomolov and Canadian Ambassador General George P. Vanier.

It is said that Eden returned to London today, but that the British Chief of Staff General Sir Alan Brooke and the Prime Minister's Chief of Staff Major-General, Sir Hastings Ismay, are still conferring with De Gaulle today.

HITLER IN PERFECT HEALTH

Berlin Refutes Anti-Axis Rumors of Leader's Illness

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—The Fuehrer is in perfect health, competent German circles announced today, refuting anti-Axis rumors that due to the illness of Fuehrer Hitler, the proclamation in tribute to those who had given their lives for the National Socialist Movement, had been read yesterday by Heinrich Himmler, Commander-in-Chief of the German Reserve Army.

The announcement explained that it was the policy of the Fuehrer to relegate the reading of proclamations to one of his Ministers. The reason for his silence, the same circles explained, is fully revealed in the proclamation which stated that the pressing work at the Fuehrer's Headquarters made it impossible for him to interrupt his activities, even for a single day.

France Reforming Teaching

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The De Gaulle Government has decreed the formation of a research committee for the reformation of teaching in French schools and Professor Paul Langevin of the College de France, who recently joined the Communist Party, has been appointed president of this committee.

RED ARMY PUSHES WEST FROM VICINITY OF TISZA

Fighting Near Budapest Abates As Germans Drive Soviet Forces Back

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—While bad weather continued to hamper any large-scale operation in all the other sectors of the Eastern Front and fighting in the immediate vicinity of Budapest abated, heavy fighting took place between the Danube and the Tisza due east of the Hungarian capital as Red Army forces pushed hard westward from Tisza, at the same time attempting outflanking operations from the north.

After two days of grim battles Soviet spearheads worked their way to Jasz Bereny, 80 kilometers east of Budapest, with major fighting now in progress between the town and Fuzes Abony. No less than 34 of the 50 Soviet tanks which penetrated into the city were knocked out by German Tiger and Panther tanks while the troops were driven out.

Other parts of the attacking force were driven back five kilometers toward Mezo Kovesd by a powerful German thrust into the northern flank near Fuzes Abony. Fighting with this group is still in progress.

On both sides of Mezo Kovesd, German and Hungarian troops frustrated break-through attempts carried out by ten infantry divisions which was to attack Budapest from the north by starting from Tisza and swinging around Erlau. Further attempts, however, are expected in this big outflanking movement. Fighting along a wide front from Mezo Kovesd to Erlau up to the Dukla Pass so far has been only of local nature, but indications show that the encirclement movement against Budapest probably will be carried out also from the direction of Slovakia.

Calm returned to the outskirts of the Hungarian capital after a few days of violent tank and artillery duels. Energetic German counter-thrusts launched from the Pest and Szent-Endre district threw out the Soviets from their tank ditches which they had captured during the early part of this month. German attacks were supported by panzer units, grenadiers and flame-throwing units.

Fighting on the East Prussian border was only of local importance. Neither in the Rominten Heath nor in the Goldap regions were attacks carried out by increased forces. Reconnaissance skirmishes, however, may be considered forerunners of a forthcoming large-scale offensive. New battles appear imminent also in the Courland sector.

SOVIET UNION LACKS FOOD

Must Buy From U.S. for 3 Years After War, Says Olmstead

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 13.—Food in the Soviet Union is so short that it will be necessary for the Soviets to import food from the United States for at least three years after the end of the European War, declared Colonel Dawson Olmstead, America's Acting Chief of Food Supply, upon his return from an official mission to England and the Soviet Union, according to the Washington correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen on November 11.

Next year the Soviet Union will receive all the food supplies that the United States can send. If there were enough ships for transport purposes the Soviets would be able to receive ten times as much food as they are getting at present.

As for Great Britain, continued Colonel Olmstead, the diet there is not very good in regard to quality or variety but is sufficient. The present amount of food imports will be maintained after the war.

CHIANG ENTERTAINS GAUSS

Stettinius Says New Ambassador to Chungking Not Picked Yet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—Chiang Kai-shek gave a tea party yesterday afternoon in honor of Clarence E. Gauss, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, who is returning to the United States soon, according to a Chungking report.

Meanwhile, a Washington dispatch said that Edward Stettinius, Under-secretary of State, at a press conference today declared that Gauss, who has resigned his post, is expected to return home shortly and that a new ambassador has not been named yet.

Posthumous Commendation Given Pilot Who Escorted Navy Kamikaze Attack Corps

In recognition of the meritorious services rendered by Flight Chief Seaman Misao Sukawa, a member of the XX Combat Air Unit of the Japanese Naval Air Force, in successfully protecting the Shikishima Unit of the "Kamikaze" Special Attack Corps in its now historic attack against an enemy task force in the Suluan Island waters on October 25, a proclamation eulogizing the valiant air hero was issued to the Navy by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, on November 11, the Navy Ministry announced on Tuesday.

The Navy Ministry communique said:

"In recognition of the distinguished achievements of Flight Chief Seaman Misao Sukawa, who as a member of the escort unit for the Shikishima Unit of the 'Kamikaze' Special Attack Corps, successfully performed his duty of protecting the unit in the attack against an enemy task force in the waters east of Suluan Island on October 25, 1944, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet made the following known to the rank and file of the entire Navy:

PROCLAMATION

"Flight Chief Seaman Misao Sukawa, a member of the XX Combat Unit.

"'The above, as a member of the direct escort unit for the Shikishima Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, on contacting an enemy fleet mainly comprising four medium-sized aircraft carriers at a point certain nautical miles from Suluan Island at a certain hour on October 25, 1944, successfully performed his duty of escort and protection together with comrade planes in defiance of obstruction by enemy fighter planes in the air and by shooting down two of the hostile fighters, enabled the attacking unit to achieve the war results including the sinking of a carrier, damaging of another carrier and the sinking of a cruiser. He himself, too, died a heroic death due to the enemy's defense gunfire.

"'His distinguished services are hereby duly acknowledged and made known to the entire Navy.

November 11, 1944

Soemu Toyoda,
Commander-in-Chief,
Combined Fleet'"

The late Flight Chief Seaman Sukawa hails from Fukuoka Prefecture and was 22 years old. He joined the Sasebo Naval Corps in May, 1942. He was promoted to Third Class Flight Seaman of the Ground Crew in August, the same year. He became member of the "Yokaren" in November, the same year, and was promoted to Superior Flight Seaman in January, this year, and to Flight Chief Seaman in May. He is survived by his father Uichiro, mother, Toku, elder brother, Taro, and younger sister, Hisako.

DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE BY SOVIETS REPORTED

London Quarters See Pressure Against Moscow's Neutral Neighboring States

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 12.—According to the Associated Press quoting London quarters, the Soviets have started a diplomatic offensive against neutral neighboring states in order to eliminate "anti-Russian elements," which still exist there according to the Kremlin.

London quarters assure there is a close connection between the Soviet pressure on Iran for oil concessions and the Soviet refusal to the Swiss request for the resuming of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Berne on the one side, and the intensified Communist claims in different states among others, Rumania and France, in order to get greater influence in their respective governments, and thereby, make these states follow a more pro-Russian policy, on the other side.

Furthermore, according to a London quarters, some progress was made in the Soviet policy toward Turkey. Turkey stated she was willing to agree to earlier Soviet minimum claims of demilitarizing the Dardanelles, which was fortified in 1936.

London diplomatic quarters consider that the present Soviet claim goes considerably beyond that, and speculate about a possibility of creating small states around the Dardanelles the administration of which should be put under inter-Allied control.

Turkey Discussed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 12.—The Svenska Dagbladet published an Associated Press telegram from London on November 6 that according to news from well-informed quarters in London, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States had a contract with Turkey and discussed Dardanelles' future.

The British Foreign Office's spokesman declared that he knew nothing about such discussions, but according to informed quarters, Turkey has declared she is willing to agree to earlier Soviet minimum claims to demilitarize the Dardanelles, which was fortified in 1936.

The present Soviet claims are, however, said to be far-reaching and that free passage of the Straits sounds as a compensation for their war actions. One speculates in diplomatic circles about a possibility of establishing a small state around Dardanelles, whose administration should be placed under international control.

Plans Anti-Zionism Drive

Domei

ZURICH, November 13.—Professor Mohammed Nuri, leader of the Anti-Zionist Movement in Lebanon has proposed the establishment of an Anti-Zionist League to eliminate the danger of Zionism in the Arab countries, according to a Beirut report.

LATE LEADER'S REMAINS PUT IN COFFIN AT NANKING

Ceremony Monday Night Attended by Acting President, Other Officials

The remains of Wang Ching-wei, the late President of the National Government of China, were coffined in a simple ceremony at noon on November 13 at the People's Hall of Ceremonies where the late leader's bereaved family members and near relatives held a wake the previous night, Domei reports from Nanking.

The ceremony was attended by Mrs. Wang, widow of the late President, Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the Nanking Government, Chou Fo-hai, Vice-President of the Central Executive Yuan, and the late President's sons and daughters as well as by the representatives of the Nanking Government, the military, the Kuomintang Party and various organizations.

Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, in mourning the demise of the great leader of New China, emphasized that the Japanese Government's support to the late President Wang was not casual but due to the fact that his ideals were completely consonant with Japan's plans.

Hata Expresses Regret

Field-Marshal Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, in a statement made the same day, expressed his profound regret over the demise of the illustrious patriot and national leader and said that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces will forge forward with firmer determination to materialize the common objective of China and Japan.

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, in a message of condolence dispatched to the Nanking Government, said that although the passing of President Wang was a source of deep sorrow for all East Asia, he was confident that the Chinese people, in loyal pursuance of the principles laid down by the late President, will continue their endeavors for reconstruction of China and resurrection of Asia to materialize the late leader's political ideals.

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, also issued a statement on Monday, stating that the passing of the late President Wang meant not only the loss of a great patriot and statesman for China but the loss of an efficient and resolute collaborator for Greater East Asia, according to a Domei report from Manila.

The Religious Association of Japan, in the meanwhile, has decided to conduct a joint Buddhist, Shinto and Christian services in memory of the late President Wang.

Mrs. Wang, widow, of the late President, donated a sum of ¥120,000 to the Nagoya Branch Office of the Yokosuka Naval Office of Accounts and Supplies for the construction of fighter planes, on November 7 in accordance with her husband's will.

A message of condolence in connection with the passing away of the late President of the National Government of China was dispatched to the Nanking Government by the House of Peers on Monday.

The House of Representatives dispatched a message of condolence to the National Government of China in connection with the death of President Wang Ching-wei through the Chinese Embassy and also sent a flower wreath through the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

NIPPON UNITS CONTINUE ADVANCE FROM KWEILIN

Chungking's War Communiques Described as Distressing By A.P. Correspondent

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—The Japanese Forces are still advancing even after the occupation of Kweilin, reported an Associated Press message from Chungking on November 13.

"All official announcements of Chungking of the advance of the Japanese Forces are distressing," the report said. "The war communique issued on November 12 confirmed that a Japanese unit occupied Liucheng, on the railway line, 30 kilometers north of Liuchow. Another Japanese unit after occupying Laipao, 72 kilometers south of Liuchow, advanced to a point 32 kilometers further north. It was also officially announced that a third Japanese unit reached the outskirts of Chienkiang, which lies 88 kilometers southwest of Liuchow and is on the road to Nanning."

A United Press report also said as follows:

"Chungking military authorities announced that after the occupation of Kweilin and Liuchow, the Japanese Forces are showing a sign of advancing farther into the interior, and are gradually occupying many cities in Kwangsi Province. One unit of the Japanese forces is advancing toward Ishan, 72 kilometers north of Liuchow, while another unit is rushing toward Hsincheng, 40 kilometers southwest of Liuchow."

Enemy Driven Back

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, November 13.—With Kweilin, Liuchow and a group of other air bases seized by the Japanese, the enemy in southwestern China who has moved his main forces into the hinterland is [illegible] tacks with fighter planes remaining at Nanning, the only air base he has left in Kwangsi Province. However, due to longer cruising distance, the enemy machines are not able to put up tenacious counter-attacks. Before the reduction of Kweilin and Liuchow, the enemy was wont to come attacking in more than 10 waves a day, but at present his machines appear only three or four times daily, and after conducting one attack or so, they are easily driven away.

Yanks Destroy Liuchow

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The United States air base at Liuchow was destroyed and evacuated on November 7, Major-General Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced late today, according to a report by a UP correspondent from Chungking.

FAILURE OF RAID ADMITTED

Enemy Says Latest Attack on Kyushu Foiled by Bad Weather

Domei

LISBON, November 12.—The enemy admits the failure of the air raid on western Kyushu and Saishu Island on the forenoon of November 11 by B-29 super-bombers, according to a London dispatch of Reuters, and extremely bad weather conditions are given as the reason for the non-success. The report describes the difficulties encountered as follows:

"Chungking Central News Agency reports from an American air base say that the raid of the super-bombers on Kyushu on November 11 ended in a failure. The bomber unit heading for Omura, Kyushu, ran into the center of a terrific storm. The huge bodies of the B-29's were bounced about like leaves scattering before a gust of wind.

"Orders were issued at this time for the bomber unit to raid Nanking but as the message did not reach all the planes, a part headed for Japan Proper. One of the pilots who returned from the raid said that although he had crossed the Pacific 17 times the storm this time was the worst he had yet encountered."

His Imperial Majesty Sends Wire of Reply To Manchou Emperor

His Majesty the Emperor graciously dispatched on Monday a message in reply to the congratulatory telegram sent by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on Saturday, felicitating the occupation of Kweilin and Liuchow.

LEYTE ENEMY IS ROUTED IN HEAVY COUNTER-DRIVE

U.S. 24th Division Encircled in Carigara Area—Attack on Convoy Described

Domei

MANILA, November 13.—Japanese Units stationed in the Carigara area on Leyte Island have established an encirclement ring around a part of the U.S. 24th Division which has advanced to the sector north of Carigara. On November 10, about 700 enemy infantrymen with several tanks launched an attack at a certain place against Japanese positions held by a certain company, whereupon the Japanese, strengthened by reinforcements, carried out a fierce counter-attack, putting the enemy to rout.

Losses inflicted on the enemy in the Carigara area by our ground troops up to 2 p.m., November 8 included over 100 enemy bodies abandoned, three tanks put out of commission, six motorcars, one anti-aircraft gun and three heavy machine-guns destroyed.

Japanese Attacks Described

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—An eye-witness story of the fierce attack by the Japanese Forces on Leyte island was given by an Associated Press correspondent who accompanied the American landing forces.

"Japanese air units suddenly attacked in broad daylight with [illegible] the morning of November 12, the American transports assembled in the vicinity of San Pablo," the AP correspondent reported. "In formations of four or five planes, the Japanese came over the groups of transports, and suddenly dived toward their objectives. The correspondent who was on a speed torpedo-boat witnessed within five minutes five such attacks repeated. One of the Japanese planes headed straight for a ship and set her ablaze, while another crashed into the stern of the same ship. As the speed torpedo-boat, with the correspondent aboard, proceeded to rescue survivors from the burning ship, he witnessed the diving attack of four more Japanese planes."

Morotai Base Blasted

Domei

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, November 13.—Our Air Units made surprise attacks on Morotai airfield, the enemy's foremost base, at early dawn of November 11 and 12, and, after smashing the airfield and supply dumps, all planes returned safely.

One Japanese Air Unit attacked the north airfield and after smashing the covered area, set blaze enemy planes. Another unit went to the south airfield and caused heavy damage by unloading large bombs.

At 4:30 a.m. on November 12, our Wild Eagles again attacked Morotai, and scored direct hits on supply depots, in the face of fierce anti-aircraft artillery fire of the enemy. After inflicting heavy damage all the planes that participated in the raid returned to their base safely.

34 Raiders Shot Down

Domei

MANILA, November 13.—An improvised enemy task force, with a total of 400 planes, attacked the Manila and Cavite areas from 7:40 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. on November 13.

The Japanese anti-aircraft batteries shot down 34 of the enemy planes, including 10 probables.

On the Japanese side, some damage to vessels was suffered, but damage on the ground was extremely slight.

Enemy planes came to attack the Clark field and Legaspi areas the same day.

32 Million Soviet Casualties

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—Personnel casualties suffered by the Soviet forces during the 41 months of the war, including troops killed, wounded and taken prisoner, total 32,600,000, according to calculations made by competent German quarters. The number of Soviet soldiers killed totals 13,400,000.

FUGAKU PLANE UNIT SINKS 1 BATTLESHIP NEAR LUZON ISLAND

Heroic Action by Army Special Attack Corps Revealed by Imperial Headquarters

The Fugaku Air Unit of the Japanese Army's Special Attack Corps instantaneously sank one American battleship in the area east of Luzon Island on the evening of November 13 in an attack against an enemy task force, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Major Tsunesaburo Nishio, Sub-Lieutenants Sadao Shibata and Yoshitaro Yonezu, Special Sergeant-Major Takeo Kunishige and Sergeant-Major Nobuo Shimamura took part in the attack, the communique further revealed.

Previously, on November 7, Lieutenant Hiroshi Ishikawa and Corporal Tomifuku Uda, the crew members of a plane attached to the Fugaku Air Unit, attacked an enemy task force east of Luzon Island and are believed to have rammed an enemy warship, but the result of the attack could not be ascertained, the same communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

3:30 p.m., November 14

"1. The Fugaku Air Unit of our Special Attack Corps, at dusk of November 13, attacked an enemy task force east of Luzon Island and instantly sank one battleship.

"Those who participated in the attack follow:

Major Tsunesaburo Nishio
Sub-Lieutenant Sadao Shibata
Sub-Lieutenant Yoshitaro Yonezu
Special Sergeant-Major Takeo Kunishige
Sergeant-Major Nobuo Shimamura

"2. In addition, one plane boarded by Lieutenant Hiroshi Ishikawa and Corporal Tomifuku Uda of the same Air Unit, on November 7, attacked an enemy task force east of Luzon Island and are believed to have rammed an enemy warship, but the results could not be confirmed."

Smashing Attacks Continued

Following up the gallant ramming attack by the Banda Air Unit of the Japanese Army Special Attack Corps against the U.S. fleet in Leyte Gulf on November 12, the Fugaku Air Unit of the same corps on the evening of the next day, directed a death-defying attack against the American task force east of Luzon Island and rammed and instantly sank one battleship.

The members of the Fugaku Air Units who participated in this battle were Major Tsunesaburo Nishio, Commander of the Unit, Sub-Lieutenants Sadao Shibata, Yoshitaro Yonezu, Special Sergeant Major Takeo Kunishige and Sergeant Major Nobuo Shimamura.

Although the United States forces had been disastrously defeated and had sustained devastating blows in the air and sea battles off Taiwan and the Philippines and still are continually suffering from the "death-band" attacks, considerably powerful task forces are still plying off the Philippines.

At dusk of November 13, the Fugaku death-defying attack unit valiantly assailed the enemy task force east of Luzon Island and achieved its brilliant result as was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters.

Just prior to taking off for the final aerial assault, Major Nishio, the Fugaku commander, telegraphed the following messages:

"At 5:47 p.m. all the planes are ready to attack.

"At 5:50 p.m. all the members are in high fighting spirits and morale.

"At 6:02 p.m. detected a task force and ram. . . ."

Here Major Nishio's message stopped.

Following are the battle situation and war results as ascertained by the Shitei scout plane which escorted the Special Attack Corps.

Instantaneously Sunk

At 6:05 p.m. the first formation of the Fugaku Air Unit began a vigorous attack after defying and dispersing the heavy resistance offered by 12 Grumman fighters. One plane of the Fugaku Air Unit, emitting flame, crashed against the enemy battleship while another also rammed the same battleship. Pillars of flame sprang up from the warcraft which sank within 30 seconds.

In the meanwhile, another forma-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

VOLKSSTURM MEMBERS EXHORTED BY GOEBBELS

Germans at Front and at Home Will Never Capitulate, He Emphasizes

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—"Men of the Berlin Volkssturm, you have assembled in order to prove to the world that not only at the front but also at home Germany has millions of men who will never haul down the flag before the enemies of the Reich or who will capitulate in a cowardly manner!" declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and National Enlightenment, in an address delivered today at the installation ceremony of the German Volkssturm.

Continuing, Dr. Goebbels asserted: "You have just taken an oath of loyalty to the Fuehrer, to the liberty of the Reich and to the social future of our people!

"The enemy who has advanced up to our very frontiers believes that he can defeat the Reich with his material and almost inexhaustible reserves, thus bringing [illegible] national and social serfdom to our people. For more than five years our nation withstood this gigantic assault. Nearly the whole world is united in order to wipe from the map the German Reich and to split up the German people into small powerless states. For five years they have fought against us without succeeding in forcing us to our knees.

Nation of Strong Men

"With terror-attacks the enemy is trying to break the morale of the population; he believes that terror bombs and phosphorus canisters will force the German people to hoist the white flag. Everywhere, however, at the front and at home the German people have proved to be a nation of strong men and, in the future, a nation of determined women, and not a race of cowards. We shall never lay down arms and rely on an enemy who will show no mercy once we have disarmed.

"If the Americans think that their soldiers will be home by Xmas, and if the British expect that the shelling of their capital by our secret weapons, which have not yet come to an end, might be averted by their victory over the German people, they are altogether mistaken in their calculations.

"The enemy camp is tired of the war because it has no war aim. It is united in what it does not want, but disunited in what it wants. It holds no high ideals, such as those we are defending, and which enabled us to see the rise of our nation anew even after the most serious military setbacks. We shall bring to nought the plans of the enemy!

"The Germans are resolved, not only at the front, but also at home, wherever the enemy wants to break into the territory of the Reich, to defend themselves house by house and street by street. Three months ago I was ordered by the Fuehrer to assemble many millions of People's Grenadiers. These have been equipped and trained and will defend the freedom and the future of our people. Within the next months we shall see countless divisions marching to the front and training at home.

"The resistance of the German troops in the Channel and Atlantic ports, even in apparently hopeless situations, has shown that they know what it means to gain time in order to mobilize to the fullest degree the war potentialities of a nation. The two months given us by the heroic garrisons of the Channel ports, have been used to good advantage.

Is Only Beginning

"The German nation is once again standing firmly on its legs. The enemy also has had to acknowledge this fact. He speaks of a phenomenon—of the German wonder—in order to explain to his people, why the war far from coming to an end is only beginning. The enemy believed that the same treatment might be meted out to us as to the Italians, Rumanians, Bulgarians and Finns. Neither morally, nor materially, however, have we become weak.

"Quite intentionally I asked for volunteers for the Volkssturm. In the Reich capital alone hundreds of thousands of men have volunteered. We can never expect the leaders of such a people to lay down arms and capitulate.

"We have never intended to send the men of the Volkssturm unarmed against the enemy. On the contrary, it will be my aim to train and equip the Volkssturm in such a manner that if a crisis should arise during the coming months in any sector of the front, we shall always be able to throw three or five or twenty regiments of the Volkssturm to the front. If the Landsturm in former times marched with scythes and flails the Volkssturm of today will march with light and heavy machine-guns, Panzerfaust and Panzerschreck!

"The Bolshevists have experienced their first encounter with the Volkssturm in East Prussia. The Americans and the British, too, will soon have to drop their prejudices. I cannot see that these men, standing now before me, are crippled. The hundreds of thousands of men assembled in Berlin's squares, all know what they want and are determined to sell their lives dearly to the enemy. The belief that we might even for one moment consider capitulation to the enemy is absurd.

Deserve Victory

"History is just, although sometimes its judgment comes late. We have done our duty in this war. No other people have defended human ideals and those of civilization as we are now doing. No other people therefore deserve victory more than we together with our Japanese allies who, filled with the same valorous spirit, are fighting just as heroically."

Meanwhile, Wilhelm Schepmann, Chief of Staff of the SS and Inspector for Training the German Volkssturm, in swearing in the Volkssturm men in Danzig today, declared, "We know what is in store for us if we should weaken, but we shall never show any weakness.

"We have not reached a dead alley, instead we are growing stronger. The Volkssturm men have already stood the first fire tests and the enemy has been convinced that the Volkssturm is a military factor that must be taken seriously. The Volkssturm is a defense organization which in spirit is a geniune national socialist comradeship of the people and comprises the nation's best powers," he added.

The traditional act of laying the wreath at the memorial-stone at the Feldherrnhalle Building in commemoration of the dead of November 9, 1923 took place yesterday in Munich—center of the movement—. The men who participated in the March of November 9, insofar as they are not at the front, lined up with the "blood flag" of the Party. Gauleiter Dr. Giessler laid the Fuehrer's wreath at the memorial stone. He was followed by Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command of the German Armed Forces, who laid down a wreath on behalf of the armed forces.

True Characters Bared Of Nippon, U.S. Airmen In Mercy Ship Attacks

Two recent air assaults in which hospital ships were the targets, clearly reveal the difference in characters of Japanese and American fighting men. Enemy carrier-borne bombers machine-gunned the Tachibana Maru, a Japanese hospital ship, cruising off the Philippines at 10 a.m. on November 6 despite the fact that the weather was fine and the Red Cross insignia clearly discernible. No damage, fortunately was sustained by the Tachibana Maru. In sharp contrast, Sergeant-Major Itsuo Tanaka of the Banda Air Unit of the Japanese Army Special Attack Corps, according to recently-revealed information, immediately ceased his attack when an enemy vessel, on which he had swooped down, was discovered to be a hospital ship.

SOLONS HOLDING LAST MEET

U.S. Congress Expected to Finish Work Before Christmas

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 13.—The 78th U.S. Congress will meet tomorrow for its final session and the legislators are expected to finish their work shortly before the Christmas holiday, according to a Washington dispatch.

Many vital matters await congressional action, among which is a postwar highway construction program involving the expenditure of almost $1,500,000 in federal funds.

Also both Houses must deliberate on the court martial proceedings against Rear-Admiral Husband Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Walter Short regarding the Pearl Harbor debacle. The deadline of the trial is December 7.

The question of compulsory peacetime draft legislation will apparently not come up before Congress during the present session. Democratic leaders are scheduled to talk with Roosevelt tomorrow before starting the session.

Meanwhile, Editor and Publisher, magazine for newspaper publishers, declared that 60 per cent of American newspapers supported the Republican candidates while only a minority back the Democrats. In this connection, Newsweek quoting Professor Frank L. Mott, Dean of the School of Journalism of University of Missouri said that he made a survey of newspaper opinion and presidential election since the beginning of this country and found that in half of the elections, compared with those of the present days, candidates have won with the minority of newspaper support.

Italy's National Debt Soars

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 10.—Italy's national debt is now more than 650,000,000,000 lire and is still soaring. Also bank notes in circulation have doubled since the anti-Axis invasion and now stand at the fantastic figure of 260,000,000,000 lire, according to a statement in the New York Times. The paper adds: "The inflation and shortage of food in Italy under the Allied occupation are already well-known facts."

GRAVEST WAR OUTLOOK NOW FACING CHUNGKING

Fall of Kweilin, Liuchow Plunges Regime Into Worst Crisis Since 1937

Domei

LISBON, November 12.—The Chungking correspondent of the New York Times reports that the Chungking regime is now facing its greatest crisis, as a consequence of the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow.

He calls attention to the frantic efforts the leaders of the Chungking regime are making in order to adjust the shattered ranks of their army and to built up new defense works.

In his opinion, the fate of Chungking depends upon the extent to which its leaders can realize of restoration their broken war machinery. The correspondent writes:

"Chungking is now face-to-face with the gravest crisis in its history since 1937, and must make a supreme decision—a decision which will exert tremendous influence on the military and political position of Chungking.

"The Chungking area, under the rule of Chiang Kai-shek, has now been reduced to the three provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, and Szechwan, the regions of Northwest China, and portions of non-occupied provinces.

"But even this reduced Chungking area is not without danger of being further cut. There is a rapidly increasing possibility of the Japanese forces thrusting into Northwest China and into Yunnan Province.

"Natural fortresses are protecting these regions from the Japanese but I have little doubt that Chiang Kai-shek will open an entirely new front to assure himself of connection between Kweichow and Yunnan. The front will be manned partly by troops transferred from Kwangsi and Hunan Provinces and partly by reserves kept in the interior.

"But in order to make it worth while to maintain such a front it will be absolutely necessary to assign to it a newly organized and properly trained army.

"It is not enough to use the system of national conscription in order to realize such an army. There is need of reforming the existing army fundamentally. It is also necessary to improve the treatment of men who will augment the Chungking forces.

"These matters, there is reason to believe, are receiving attention at the military conference which is under way in Chungking. The fate of Chungking depends on the outcome of this discussion."

SULTAN HAS FIVE DIVISIONS

U.S. Commander Says Terrain Reached Suitable for Tanks

Domei

LISBON, November 12.—Lieutenant-General Daniel Sultan, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in India and Burma, declared that the strength of the forces under his command was now five divisions, according to a Reuter report from Myitkyina in North Burma.

"The anti-Axis forces in North Burma have now reached terrain suitable for tanks and it is expected that tank units will be speedily used in the campaign," Lieutenant-General Sultan continued. "Regarding the question whether the importance of the North Burma area has diminished or not with the start of the offensive by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Asia, I would say that the time to judge has not yet arrived. We are already gaining sufficient results to make the United States realize the importance of North Burma."

WANG IS LAUDED BY REICH

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—National Socialist Germany is mourning with Japan and National China over the death of President Wang Ching-wei, the champion of a New World Order, and the Wilhelmstrasse speaks of a "very painful loss" which the Chinese people have suffered.

It is pointed out here that the late President Wang had many friends in Germany whom he had visited several times. He had last been in Germany in 1936, and he repeatedly took the cure at Bad Nauheim.

German political circles praise the late President Wang's good understanding of Germany's problems and it was known that he had been very interested in German-Chinese trade relations. The Wilhelmstrasse declared that Acting President Chen Kung-po was taking over a great heritage.

Chou Back in Yenan

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 13.—Chou En-lai, former official representative of the Chinese Communist Party in Chungking, has returned to Yenan while Lin Tsao-han, who recently conducted the conversations with the provincial government in Sian and Chungking on behalf of the Communist Party left for Yenan on November 7, according to a Chungking report.

Courage and Heroism of Kamikaze Units Will Live on Forever, Proclaims Toyoda

Officially proclaiming to all the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the courage and heroism shown by the members of the various units of the Kamikaze First Special Attack Corps, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, declared that the loyal souls of the men who had given their lives for the nation and the record of their valorous action will live forever as an undying monument to posterity.

The proclamation follows:

"The Yamato Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: Sub-Lieutenant Yoshitane Kuno, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; Second-Lieutenant Chisato Kunihara, attached to the XX attacking Air Unit; Second-Lieutenant Sanahisa Uemura, attached to the XX Attacking Air Unit; Flight Warrant Officer Haruo Onishi, attached to the XX Attacking Air Unit; Superior Flight Petty Officer Kaoru Sato, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Kazuo Otsubo, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Sukeichi Himura, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Tomisaku Katsumata, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Hiroshi Shiota, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Shinichi Igawa, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; Second Flight Petty Officer Haruo Igarashi, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; Third Flight Petty Officer Gaigi Araki, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; Third Flight Petty Officer Shigeo Katsuura, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit.

"Asahi Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: First Flight Petty Officer Keiichi Ueno, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Sadao Isokawa, attached to the same unit. Third Flight Petty Officer Nobumitsu Minoura, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit.

"Yamazakura Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: First Flight Petty Officer Keiichi Miyaharada, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Mitsuo Takizawa, attached to the same unit.

Kikusui Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: First Flight Petty Officer Toyofumi Kato, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Tadashi Miyakawa, attached to the same unit.

"Wakazakura Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: First Flight Petty Officer Kiyohisa Nakase, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit.

"Hazakura Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: Superior Flight Petty Officer Kohei Arai, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Kiyoshi Sakita, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Yukinori Hirota, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Noriyuki Yamashita, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Sadakatsu Yamazawa, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Yoshio Okawa, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; Third Flight Petty Officer Shoichi Suzuki, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; Third Flight Petty Officer Fumio Sakuramori, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit.

"Hatsuzakura Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: First Flight Petty Officer Tetsu Nonami, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; First Flight Petty Officer Toshi Fujimoto, attached to the same Air Unit; Third Flight Petty Officer Masatoshi Yoshimori, attached to the same Air Unit.

"Suisei Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: Third Flight Petty Officer Hiroshi Aso, attached to the XX Attack Air Unit; Second Flight Petty Officer Norio Suuchi, attached to the same Air Unit.

"Baika Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: Third Flight Petty Officer Haruo Oshita, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit.

"Sakon Unit of the First Kamikaze Special Attack Corps: Superior Flight Petty Officer Torao Otani, attached to the XX Fighter Air Unit; Second Flight Petty Officer Kisaku Miura, attached to the same Air Unit."

"The above, as members of the 'Kamikaze' First Special Attack Corps, went into action consecutively from October 21, 1944, to November 5 and after performing their duties successfully, died heroically. Their loyal souls, however, will continue to live forever for the cause of the nation and their record of valorous action will remain eternally as a resplendent monument for posterity.

"Of the successes they achieved in engagements during this period, those confirmed are as follows:

"1. The Kikusui Unit contacted an enemy fleet centering around two large aircraft carriers, three small carriers and two battleships at an undisclosed point east of the Surigao Straits at a certain hour on October 25 and set ablaze and damaged a large carrier.

"2. A part of the Yamato Unit contacted an enemy fleet whose mainstay consisted of four aircraft carriers at an undisclosed locality east of the Surigao Straits at a certain hour on October 26 and diving against the objectives in defiance of about 60 enemy fighters, sank a carrier and damaged another.

"3. The Hazakura Unit contacted an enemy fleet centering around a large aircraft carrier, a medium-sized carrier, a small carrier and a battleship at an undisclosed distance from Suluan Island at a certain hour on October 30 and inflicted damage on three carriers and a battleship.

"4. The Baika Unit contacted an enemy battleship heading southward south of the Surigao Straits at a certain hour on November 1 and damaged it.

"5. The Sakon Unit contacted an enemy fleet the nucleus of which consisted of a large aircraft carrier, a small carrier and two battleships at an undisclosed distance from Point Encanto at a certain hour on November 5 and damaged two carriers.

"Their meritorious achievements are hereby duly acknowledged and made known to all in the Navy.

November 11, 1944

Soemu Toyoda,
Commander-in-Chief of
The Combined Fleet"

U.S. WLB CHAIRMAN QUITS

Davis and Two Others Hand in Resignations to F.D.R.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—Three members of the U.S. War Labor Board are reported to be resigning their positions, according to a Washington report.

William Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, reportedly handed his resignation to President Roosevelt before the election to be effective January 1. Unofficial sources declared that Davis quit because he wanted to go back to private life and not due to political reason. However in recent weeks, the Board had been severely criticized by labor organizations for his refusal to approve an upward revision in the "little steel formula."

Davis' right-hand man, George Taylor, is also reported to be quitting. It is said that Roosevelt received Taylor's resignation about the same time as Davis'. Dr. Frank Graham, another member of the Board, is also rumored to be resigning his post to return to his former position as president of University of North Carolina for it is known that the University has asked Graham to come back to the campus.

Dr. Lloyd K. Garrison, Dean of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, will probably step into the vacant chairmanship even if the other two members stayed on.

B-24'S ATTACK HAHAJIMA

30 Bombers Raid Yiojima—100 Appear Over Yaluit

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 14.—Several enemy B-24 bombers made a daylight attack on November 12, against Hahajima of the Ogasawara Group. On that occasion, the enemy machines stopped the engine and attempted to surprise-attack the island by gliding through the air. However, all the enemy raiders were immediately driven away by the local Japanese Units.

On the same day, 30 B-24 bombers attempted a daylight attack on Yiojima Island of which one was damaged by the Japanese Units. Another enemy formation of some 100 planes with small-sized machines as its mainstay attacked Yaluit Island during the daytime on the same day.

Enemy Raids Celebes

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, November 14.—Seventeen enemy planes with large four-engined bombers as their mainstay, made a daylight attack against northern Celebes on November 12.

Curfew in Casablanca

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The Resident-General at Morocco decreed a state of siege for the city of Casablanca on Friday according to an Associated Press report from Algiers. The reason for this drastic step is said to be the unrest in the town which started when a number of women forced their way into the City Hall, protesting against the lack of food supplies.

ENEMY REMNANTS HIDING IN CAVES AROUND KWEILIN

City Has Not Yet Recovered Fully From the Recent Big-Scale Battle

By A. TOKUNI
Of the Military Press Corps

KWEILIN, November 11.—Kweilin has not yet fully recovered from the fierce battle which raged there recently. In the caves in and around the city the remnants of the enemy soldiers are still in hiding, and here and there explosives occasionally explode and fires continue to burn.

Since noon of November 11, the writer has been going around the city. The North Gate, where the enemy put on his most fierce resistance among the entire defense positions of Kweilin, has only a narrow road leading to it which is hedged in by precipices. Also, the entrance itself is strongly barred. Among the rocks on both sides of the Gate, as though they were part of the rocks themselves, there are cleverly constructed pillboxes. Under the road tunnels have been constructed.

In the neighborhood of the North Gate the buildings of the First Prison of Kwangsi, banks and other office buildings have been destroyed. The building of the branch office of the Bank of China is the only one which remains intact, and it appears particularly imposing amidst the ruins.

Beyond this point, the street used to be blind on both sides with shops but now there can be seen only piles of twisted metal and charred wood. What interested the writer most are the air raid shelters which have been dug on both sides of the street. They are extremely well built both in scale and construction. The shelter attached to the bank is large enough to hold 200 to 300 persons.

The British Consulate stands in the northern part of the city and the American Consulate in the southern section, both buildings being well built.

On the whole the buildings in Kweilin are on a smaller scale than those in Canton or Hankow, there being no structures of four or five stories. The bridge over the Kwei River which runs through the city was destroyed by the enemy, but already traffic has been made possible by a hurriedly constructed temporary bridge.

The prosperity of Kweilin has been exaggerated except for those sections in the vicinity of the airfields. Within the city itself there is hardly any evidence of Americanization.

Fugaku Plane Unit Sinks 1 Battleship Near Luzon Island

(Continued From Page 1)

tion of the Fugaku Air Unit which had jointly taken part in this death-defying ramming action was unable to spot the enemy task force mainly hampered by heavy clouds and was obliged to return to its base.

Previously to this heroic attack headed by Major Nishio, another group of the Fugaku Air Unit at dawn of November 7 commenced an offensive against the enemy task force in the waters east of Luzon Island.

However, largely due to adverse weather, the main body of the Fugaku Special Attack Unit failed to catch up with its objective and returned to the base.

One plane of the same unit copiloted by Lieutenant Hiroshi Ishikawa and Corporal Tomifuku Uda continued its onslaught, dispatching wireless messages at 5:35 a.m. repeating the words "charge on." No further message was heard.

Judging from this wireless, Lieutenant Ishikawa and Corporal Uda are certainly believed to have rammed the enemy warship although information regarding their final action was not available.

Communists Against Bonomi

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—No longer able to stand the pressure of the Communist elements, Premier Ivanoe Bonomi of the Italian puppet regime, it is rumored, may resort to such drastic measures as to throw up his position at the Cabinet meeting scheduled to be held tomorrow, it is revealed by a U.P. dispatch.

In this connection, it is further reported that Bonomi who is closely related with the House of Savoy now headed by Crown Prince Umberto, has often suggested the restoration of the Throne, but the Left Wing mostly comprising Communist elements, has been increasing pressure on Bonomi, evidently harboring antagonism to the royal house. Furthermore, more than 10,000 Socialists and Communists staged demonstrations yesterday, demanding the abolition of the royal rule.

Meyers Given Air Post

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—General Charles T. Meyers has been appointed as the commander of the U.S. 12th Army Air Force in southern France, according to a Rome report.

California Dreads Robot Bomb Raids, Says Militia Chief

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The coast of California is probably safe from invasion by enemy troops but robot bombs or other "secret weapons" could be launched in a sneak raid, Adjutant-General Ray W. Hays said today, according to a dispatch from Sacramento, California. General Hays commands the State Guardsmen.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 13

On the Western Front the gravity center of the grim fighting yesterday was again in the region on both sides of Metz. The Americans widened their bridgehead northeast of Thionville and entered the town, where fighting is going for the citadel. On the Nied River southeast of Metz, enemy tank forces were checked or thrown back again.

In the area south of Moerchingen, our divisions in tank clashes inflicted high losses on the enemy and threw him out of a number of villages. Since the beginning of the battle for Metz, our troops destroyed 222 American tanks and armored reconnoitering cars. Heavy enemy artillery and air activity was intensified against our fortresses in the west and enemy attacks against the eastern front of the fortress of St. Nazaire foundered.

The retaliatory fire against London was continued.

In the Etruscan Apennines, our heavy artillery fire dispersed strong enemy columns south of Vergato. In the battle for Forli, the British penetrated our positions and advanced about two kilometers.

The battle in the area east of Budapest increased in intensity after the enemy brought up reinforcements. Our tank formations in a counter-attack threw the enemy back who had entered Jaszberneoe destroying 32 Soviet tanks. Some 10 Soviet infantry divisions and numerous tanks attacking on both sides of Mezoekoevsed were checked by the German and Hungarian troops. Southwest of the Dukla Pass and on both sides of the Romintern Heath, all Soviet reconnaissance thrusts failed. In the Autz region, the enemy increased his attacks which he had begun the day before but the attacks were again unsuccessful.

In the west and over the Reich territory, enemy air activity was insignificant yesterday.

U.S.-INDIA TRADE TIE URGED

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between India and the United States was urged by Sir Chimilal Mehta, Indian representative to the International Business Conference underway in New York city, at the conference today, according to a dispatch from that city.

Mehta told the Sectional Committee on Commercial Policy of Nations of the conference that this alone could place the Indians living in the United States on the basis of equality. "Every country should have equal rights for trading with any other country and such equal rights between nations would encourage mutual trade and commerce," he is reported to have said.

Mehta asserted that although the question and privilege of naturalization of the Indians in the United States may not directly be connected with the commercial policy of nations, yet if the United States would conclude such a treaty by granting India's desire it would create the most favorable impression on the Indians regarding the United States.

U.S. Submarine Sunk

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the submarine Darter was destroyed by its own crew after it had run aground at an undisclosed area, according to a Washington dispatch. The 1,525-ton vessel was launched last year and carried a complement of 65 officers and men.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥129,400,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori.

LATIN AMERICAN PLAN ACCEPTED AT AIR MEET

American Scheme for Selection Of Executive Aviation Council Is Scrapped

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 13.—The International Aviation Conference at Chicago has accepted provisionally the plan suggested by the 19 Latin American Republics whereby every nation would have an equal voice in selecting an executive aviation council, and the United States delegates have withdrawn their plan for selecting the council, according to a Chicago report.

The American plan called for a council of 15 seats; the United States, the Soviet Union and the British Commonwealth would each provide two members and one member each would come from China, Brazil and France. The remaining six members would be chosen from Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa, the dispatch further revealed.

Continuing, the report said that the substitute Latin American plan provides for an assembly of all signatory nations. This assembly would elect an executive aviation council of 16 members. Although every member would have the same vote, adequate representation would be given to those attaining the largest development in international aviation.

The United States delegates accepted this plan, the dispatch added, but they asked that a place be made for the Soviet Union even though it is not represented at the conference. If the seat for the Soviet Union is included, the executive council will number 16 members.

Meanwhile, another Chicago report said that further progress has been made at the aviation conference as the members of the so-called technical committee of the conference have come forth with some important recommendations.

These recommendations, it was revealed, involved standard methods of aviation communication, traffic control and others. It may be some time before the details are ironed out, but it has been suggested that they be used as a basis for further study by the various delegates.

U.S. Sugar Shortage Acute

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 14.—The severe shortage of sugar in the United States is so severe that even the swankiest restaurants in New York City have been hit hard and they have removed the sugar bowls off the tables until the shortage ends, it is reported from New York.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ... ¥[illegible]
Reserve Funds ... ¥[illegible]
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron A. Morimura, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, S. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, [illegible], Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, [illegible] (Shoseikan & Naniwa), [illegible], Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, [illegible], [illegible], Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, [illegible], Ningpo, Peking (Toiyo & [illegible]), Pengpu, Shanghai, [illegible], Shihhweiyao, Tientsin ([illegible] Gai & 3rd St. & [illegible]), [illegible], Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, [illegible], Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, [illegible], Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, [illegible], Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, [illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible], Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Teloh-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, [illegible], Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, [illegible], Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaja, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, [illegible], Kuala-Belait, [illegible], [illegible], Miri, Sandakan, [illegible], Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

BOSE WIRES CONDOLENCE TO NANKING GOVERNMENT

Netaji Also Sends Telegram To Madame Wang Ching-wei Offering Sympathies

Offering his most sincere condolences to the Government and people of China on the sad death of President Wang Ching-wei, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in a telegram addressed to Acting President Chen Kung-po of the National Government of China, declared that the late President was much more than a national figure and that he had sympathizers and admirers all over the world, particularly among the Indian people. The Netaji also sent a telegram offering his sympathies to Madame Wang Ching-wei.

Mr. Bose's wire to Acting President Chen Kung-po follows:

"To the Government and people of China I hasten to offer my warmest sympathy in the irreparable loss that they have sustained through the sad and untimely death of President Wang Ching-wei. The great President was much more than a national figure and he had sympathizers and admirers all over the world and particularly among my countrymen. The Indian nation therefore mourns the death of this great personality who was not only the leader of his people but was a tower of strength to other nations engaged in fighting the common enemies. May the example of his great life serve as an undying inspiration to us all and spur us on to fulfil what was the dream of his life—namely, the defeat of the Anglo-American Powers and the establishment of a New Order."

The Netaji's message to Madame Wang Ching-wei follows:

"In the hour of your greatest bereavement I hasten to offer my sincerest condolence on the sad and untimely demise of President Wang Ching-wei. To me his death means the loss of a personal friend and fellow-fighter in a common struggle. It may perhaps give you some solace to know that, along with me, the Indian nation mourns the death of the great President. May his great life serve as a beacon-light to the whole of Asia."

Cable Briefs

AUSSIE VESSEL EXPLODES

Watson's Bay, Sydney was rocked to its depth recently when a naval launch, a former pleasure cruiser, which was carrying explosives and munitions, caught fire after the backfiring of its engine ignited petrol fumes. In less than a minute the craft was enveloped in flames more than 30 feet high. 'An attempt to sink the boat by gunfire failed.' The damage to shops and homes in the vicinity is said to be great.

MEAT SHORTAGE SEEN

Unless the drought-stricken areas of Australia have a heavy rain soon, the country will face a possible reduction of 100,000 tons in its meat output next year, declared the Director General of Agriculture, Mr. Wilcox. Also food authorities said last week that the drought will probably result in the reduction of 30,000 tons of meat in the present year alone.

CIGARETTE BLACK MARKET

Cigarette queues more than two blocks long are becoming a common sight in most cities in America as the scrimmage for a fag goes on. Black marketing in cigarettes has got to the stage that in Washington the Office of Price Administration has begun serious preparations to clamp down on the numerous offenders.

Concert Calendar

"Beethoven Cycle" by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, Wednesday and Thursday, November 15 and 16, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall, conducted by Professor Helmut Fellmer. Program: Fumio Hayasaka's "Kodai Bukyoku"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C major, Op. 21; and Symphony No. 3 in E flat major ("Eroica").

The 13th "Ongaku Kensho" (Music Concours) Concert, sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, assisted by the Education Ministry and the Board of Information. First Night: Piano Concert, Saturday, November 18, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Nippon-German Friendship Concert sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office and assisted by the Munitions Ministry and the German Embassy, featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Midori Hosokawa and Helmut Fellmer; Wednesday, November 22, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Susumu Nagai, at the piano. Program: Mozart's Marriage of Figaro Overture; Fellmer's Symphonic Suit, "Nekka"; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major (Emperor); Hosokawa's Symphonic Suit, "Fuji."

Japanese Lyric and Operatic Aria and Duet Evening, sponsored by the Tokyo Kageki Kyokai; Friday, November 24 at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Artists: Miss Takae Fujiwara, Miss Mieko Watanabe, Miss Ryoko Fujiwara, Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, Miss Teruko Sukigawa (sopranos); Miss Masako Minami, Miss Kiku Sakagami (altos); Osamu Harada, Shingo Iwai, Ka-Kitan, Masanaki Tomita (tenors); Itsuo Takeyama (baritone). Program: Bizet's Les Pecheurs de Perles; Gounod's Faust; Verdi's Aida; Mascagni's Cavalleria Rusticana; Puccini's La Boheme; and 12 Japanese lyric numbers by contemporary composers.

Mr. Bose Watching Sumo

Among the interested spectators on Monday at the Autumn sumo tourney, now under way at the Korakuen Stadium in Tokyo, were Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and members of his suite. The Indian leader evinced keen interest in Japan's national sport.

Second Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor By Five Naval Airmen Revealed in Detail

Five Navy airmen including Flight Warrant Officer Yoshio Nishikawa who accomplished such outstanding achievements in surprise-attacking Pearl Harbor on March 4, 1942, and in their duties of reconnaissance in other theaters of war, particularly in the Second Battle Off the Solomons where they met heroic death at the end of August, 1942, were recently granted a citation from the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and were posthumously promoted by two ranks.

At the time of the Second Battle Off the Solomons these five air heroes hopped off from their base on the mission of reconnoitring enemy aircraft on their way to the Solomons area, they flashed a report that they were engaged in an aerial duel. This report was soon followed by another in which they announced the sighting of enemy vessels. However, after the last dispatch in which they revealed the contacting of more enemy aircraft, no further reports came to the base. Undoubtedly, they had met heroic death in this last aerial combat.

Some of the airmen who participated in the second surprise-attack on Pearl Harbor, gave an account of these five air heroes, as follows:

"On that day a head wind was raging. The waves were so high that the seaplanes tied to the shore were tossed up and down. All the fliers looked pale, apparently suffering from seasickness, but they were prepared to start on their special mission in defiance of the raging sea. The commander looked calm and determined, his face radiant with expectation. They were going to attack Pearl Harbor which lay some thousand nautical miles away!

"The time came for them to start. Only a few comrades were there to see them off. None of the fliers it was obvious, expected to return safely. They were aware not only that they would meet fierce enemy counter-attacks as soon as they reached Pearl Harbor, but would probably be challenged by enemy fighter planes on their way. Since the first surprise-attack at the outset of the war, the enemy had greatly consolidated the defense of the harbor. However, these men were determined to overcome all obstacles and faithfully discharge the mission entrusted to them.

"With all preparations completed, the seaplanes started off across the angry waves. The first big wave damaged the fuselage of one of the planes, but there was no time to lose. Riding over the high waves, the seaplane pushed forward on its way. Every time the seaplane was hurled against the billowing waves the crew feared that it might be broken into pieces.

"Presently, thanks to the excellent machine and superior technique of the crew, the seaplane soared into the air where the skies were covered with banks of clouds. A head wind was blowing at a speed of 14 meters, but, maintaining a low altitude, the seaplane headed straight for Pearl Harbor.

"Several hours had passed since the seaplanes left the base. As the long night passed and early morning appeared, the fliers realized that they were nearing Oahu Island.

"They could not tell when or from where the enemy would come to counter-attack them. The men were tensed to the highest pitch but no signs of anxiety were to be seen on their faces for they were absolutely sure of being able to find Oahu Island.

"Soon it was time for Oahu Island to appear below them. Providentially, there were no obstinate clouds hovering over the neighborhood of Oahu Island. Before long they came out into a bright moonlit world.

"'Providence! Divine Grace!

"'The bombing attack on Pearl Harbor naval base will surely be successful!'"

"Far ahead appeared dim lights. As some of the clouds cleared away, the sea took on a silvery color. Suddenly Kolea Mountain lay before them. As they passed through the clouds covering the peak of the mountain, the city of Honolulu appeared dimly in the distance. They flew straight westward along the coast until Pearl Harbor, looking like a round pool, lay below them.

"'Charge into the enemy!'"

"The first of four seaplanes arrived safely in the sky over the Pearl Harbor naval base. The warships anchored in the waters near the naval arsenal on the eastern bank caught the eyes of our men. However, nothing could be seen in the waters of the eastern bank of Ford Island which once housed the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

"Huge bombs were dropped one after another upon the naval arsenal which was immediately enveloped in flames. Then, the seaplane unit circled round over the naval arsenal and headed toward Pearl Harbor, but encountering clouds, it circled once again and then after a while again flew toward the naval base. This time, as the clouds in one corner of the sky over the naval base cleared away, they attacked the enemy and scored further direct hits. After thus fulfilling their duty, they started upon their return flight to their base."

MADE KUOMINTANG HEAD

Domei

NANKING, November 14.—Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, has been nominated Acting President of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang Party at its extraordinary meeting held yesterday.

Shanghai Mayor Picked

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 14.—Wu Sung-kao will act as Mayor of Shanghai in place of Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government of China, who has taken over all the important posts hitherto occupied by the late President Wang Ching-wei, it was announced yesterday.

East Asia's Unity Noted

Domei

MANILA, November 13.—Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister to the Philippines, in his first interview since his return to Manila from Tokyo where he conferred with the home Government, stated today that the series of victories gained by Japan off Taiwan and the Philippines have strengthened the conviction of the Japanese people in the successful conclusion of the war. He said that the Philippine Republic's declaration of war against America and Britain has proved beyond doubt the existence of a common front among the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia to rid this region of alien influence.

Okada Felicitates Hata

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, dispatched a congratulatory telegram on Monday to Field-Marshal Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

PURPOSE OF CHINA WAR IS TO OUST U.S. FORCES

Asia's Liberty Can Only Be Gained by Asiatics, Says Nippon Army Statement

Domei

NANKING, November 11.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China will never stop fighting as long as the United States forces remain in China, declared a statement issued today by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China on the occasion of the complete occupation of Kweilin and Liuchow.

The statement, in substance, follows:

"Our Expeditionary Forces which commenced a new offensive operation in the Hunan area in May, have been carrying out an active campaign everywhere in the southern and northern parts of the continent for the past six months, and have now smashed completely the important bases of the United States air units established around Kweilin and Liuchow.

"The strategic aim of the present operation on the continent is the thorough destruction of the United States forces, as already repeatedly announced. If Chungking had not invited the American forces into China, the sacrifices demanded by the present campaign and of those to follow in the future, might have been avoided.

"Without completely destroying the abominable plan of the United States for world control there can be no liberation of East Asia. Already for a hundred years, East Asia has been polluted by the imperialistic influences of Britain and the United States.

Does China Desire Slavery?

"Is it the true wish of Chungking to invite the invasion of such influences and thereby become slaves under their control? Is it the wish of the 400,000,000 people of China? China must look at the structure of Greater East Asia with a cool, farsighted view. No foreign influence will ever liberate Greater East Asia. Liberation is possible only by the strength of the Greater East Asiatic races themselves.

"The Japanese Empire has always been desirous for speedily liberating China from war, and of bringing about the rise of East Asia through Japan-China cooperation in accordance with the basic principle underlying the aim of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Already we have acknowledged the basic principle of withdrawing our military forces from China following the termination of a state of war between Japan and China. But as the Chungking regime has invited the United States military forces to the Chinese continent, our Expeditionary Forces are obliged to make the Chinese continent the battlefield on which to fight a decisive battle with the United States. The battle area of the present Hunan-Kwangsi operation became its focal point.

"Toward the general Chinese public who have suffered in the war and also toward the officers and men of the Chungking Army who were instigated to fight against Japan, we express our sympathies. For the many unknown officers and soldiers of China and the innocent Chinese people who were sacrificed for the sake of this American invasion since the opening of the present campaign, we cannot help feeling extremely sorry.

"But as long as the military forces of the United States remain in China, our Expeditionary Forces will not stop fighting even though the war may continue for a hundred years!"

SPANISH LEADER CRITICIZED

U.S. Paper Blasts Franco's Wish for Seat at Peace Parley

Domei

GENEVA, November 11.—The statement made by General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State to a correspondent of the United Press that ideologically Spain was not linked with Fascism and National Socialism and that she desired a seat at the Peace Conference was criticized by both British and American papers.

The New York Herald Tribune declared that Franco was overlooking one important fact, namely, that after the exhausting Civil War Spain was not in a position to take part in any new ventures. The paper stressed that the democracies could not forget Franco's past and the Fascist character of his Government, although he would doubtless attempt to appeal to Prime Minister Churchill's sympathy toward monarchism. Franco's non-participation in the war could hardly be called neutrality, the paper continued, for such a policy had indirectly assisted Germany in the fields of economy, military warfare and propaganda.

Franco, the paper said in conclusion, represented a danger which diverted the Anglo-American strength from Germany, and therefore he had no reason to expect any consideration from them.

GEBURTSANZEIGE

Die Geburt ihres dritten Kindes
Edgar, Robert
zeigen an
Edgar P. Levedag und Frau
geb. Cameron
Oiso, den 10. November 1944

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, November 14

RAMMING ATTACKS CONTINUE

MAINICHI—The brilliant exploits achieved by the members of the Banda Air Unit have been announced. Sergeant-Major Itsuo Tanaka, Sergeant-Major Tomeo Ikuta, Sergeant Masaaki Kubo and Corporal Tomoji Sasaki of this Unit, protected by Army fighter planes, attacked the enemy warships in the Gulf of Leyte on November 12 and sank an enemy battleship and one transport. Corporal Shiro Watanabe of the fighter unit who took part in this attack also carried out a ramming assault against an enemy ship and met a heroic death in action.

The five heroes who perished after rendering distinguished services with their fiery patriotism, died a death befitting their unit's name, Banda, or "cherry-blossoms in full bloom." A few days before this heroic action was performed, the commander of the Banda Unit, Captain Iwamoto, and Lieutenants Sonoda, Ando, Kawashima and Sub-Lieutenant Nakagawa died in action while engaged in an air duel with enemy planes. Chagrined as they must have been, their loyal spirit was duly succeeded to and their aim realized.

War reports of similar import were also received. That is to say, a unit of the Kamikaze Attack Corps attacking enemy transports in the Gulf of Leyte on November 12, sank two large transports of the 10,000-ton class and set ablaze and severely damaged seven others. It was on October 25 that an attack unparalleled in war annals of the world was carried out by the Shikishima Unit of the Kamikaze Attack Corps off Suluan Island with brilliant success. Subsequently, other units known as the Chuyu, Giretsu, Junchu, Shisei and Seichu Units achieved good results in the Leyte Gulf and Lamon Bay.

This month the Tempei and Baika Units of the Kamikaze Corps scored brilliant war results in the Gulf of Leyte and the Sakon Unit in waters east of the Philippines. And now we have received the latest news. We cannot but be profoundly impressed by the successive manifestation of valor and loyalty of these death-defying warriors. And we further expect additional demonstrations of this spirit. Let us be proud of this loyal spirit and fiery morale displayed by our immortal heroes.

We can well imagine what terrible shocks these actions have given to the enemy. Let the people on the home front follow the valiant heroes. This must be the only way to repay them and the way, also, to gain final victory.

WIN ALSO IN NERVE WARFARE!

ASAHI—Anybody will readily admit the extreme tension in the present war situation. Not only the military situation but also the developments of the general international situation require ever closer attention and caution. Moreover, the winter season which means multitudinous difficulties in the prosecution of warfare for all belligerents is about to set in. It is the common practice of the enemy at such junctures to resort to nerve warfare. It is, therefore, necessary not only to defend ourselves against this common practice of the enemy but to bolster our own propaganda warfare.

The war situation is usually marked by the rise and decline of military fortune. We must not allow ourselves to be elated over favorable developments in the war situation nor to be discouraged by adversity. It is up to us at the time of difficulties further to strengthen our spiritual resistance and overcome the adversity and, likewise it is up to the Government and public leaders to take proper measures to make the nation bolster this principle.

Of all the possible measures to this end, we should like to stress the necessity of making the nation have an ever clear idea of the severe nature of the present war situation, its importance and the delicate character of the international situation. If a nation is so weak mentally as to be overwhelmed by minor difficulties, it cannot hope to prosecute successfully a war of such magnitude as the present one. The greater the difficulty, the more energetically should the Japanese nation forge ahead in the conduct of the war. To let the people be fully cognizant of the implications of the war situation, therefore, is one of the means to win the nerve war.

For the prosecution of this titanic war and nerve warfare, close attention should be paid to the economization of manpower. By economization of manpower, we mean, not a negative economy, but a positive utilization of human resources in the most vital jobs. For example, at the time of bombing raids which will become further intensified in the future, the people on the home front remain composed and healthy so that they will be able to act quickly at any critical moment. Unless the public possess sufficient spiritual and physical power, confusion is apt to be caused at the critical moment and such a condition, be it noted, provides a "hot-bed" for the enemy's conduct of nerve warfare.

Mobilizing Fascists

Domei

LISBON, November 12.—All Fascists in Italy from 18 to 60 years of age must join the Black Brigade by November 20, according to the mobilization order issued by the Prefect of Turin, according to a Turin dispatch. Mobilization of the Fascists is under way in all the other Italian provinces, the dispatch added.

Obituary

Mrs. Takako Morishima, wife of Morito Morishima, Japanese Minister to Lisbon, died of illness at 10:47 a.m. on November 13 at her residence at Zaimokuza [illegible], Kamakura. Funeral services will be held at her home in Kamakura at 2 p.m., November 16.

Miss Tenkatsu, the well-known magician of the stage, died at her home in Tokyo on November 11 at the age of 59. She organized her own troupe in 1912 and until her retirement in 1935 was very popular as the "Queen of Magicians." She also made several tours abroad.

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let
Several offices rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE
TELEPHOTO
FACSMILE
KOKUSAI DENKI TUSIN K.K.
(The International Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)
TOKYO · YOKOHAMA · OSAKA · KOBE

ENEMY ATROCITIES CITED

Germany Protests Against Bombing Of Hospital Trains

Domei

BERLIN, November 11.—Attacks by the British against German hospital trains have recently increased to such an extent that the German Government has found itself compelled to protest again against these violations of international law.

In a note handed to the protecting Power on November 1 and now published, 12 cases of deliberate attacks on hospital ships, hospital trains and International Red Cross means of transport are enumerated. The note points out that the British and Americans do not even respect Red Cross ships sailing under neutral flags, and that several ships in the service of the International Red Cross organization have been machine-gunned or bombed by the British and American airplanes. A number of members of the neutral crews were killed and wounded and in one case a representative of the International Red Cross was injured. In its note the German Government raised an emphatic protest against these breaches of international law.

The German Government further demanded that the British Government should give strict instructions to its forces to respect the Hague Covenant and take necessary measures to ensure that its instructions are obeyed. The German note recalls among others the attacks on the German hospital ships Innsbruck, Erlangen and Bonn as well as on the various smaller Red Cross steamers and on hospital trains. The attack on the Swedish ship Embla which was severely damaged off the southern coast of France by British bomberplanes on April 6, 1944 was likewise recalled. The Swedish steamer Ballaren was also a target more than once of the British and American attacks although this ship which sailed in the service of the International Red Cross was already marked with the Red Cross. The Spanish steamer Christina which was sailing in the service of the Red Cross International Committee was attacked by British airplanes on May 6, 1944 in clear weather and seriously damaged. Some members of the crew were killed and a representative of the International Committee was injured.

WANTED TO BUY
BOOKS and TYPEWRITERS
please write or phone
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu, TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0005, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays of every month.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata [illegible].

Piano for Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Sale

COAT for medium height lady, made of female mink, dark brown color, good as new. Please apply Box 293, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMAN'S fur coat-lining, very strong and beautiful quality, reasonable price. Apply Box 292, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENT'S bicycle in perfect condition. Apply Box 291, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY'S black winter coat, best imported material, 42 inches long, slightly worn, will last at least ten years more. Made by I. Magnin, New York. Please apply Box 294, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO-STORY foreign style house with furniture, all in modern equipment, high, healthy and sunny location, fine sea view and spacious garden, suitable for evacuee. Moderate price. Apply Box 290, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda [illegible].

Instruction

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 383, Tokyo Central.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) [illegible].

K. IIZUKA D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room [illegible] (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi [illegible].

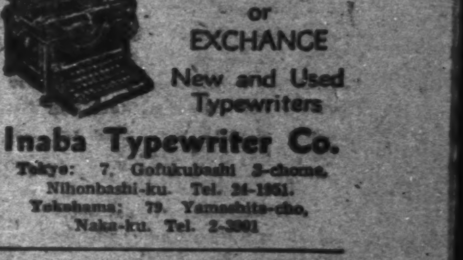
MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho, 27 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 42-3787.

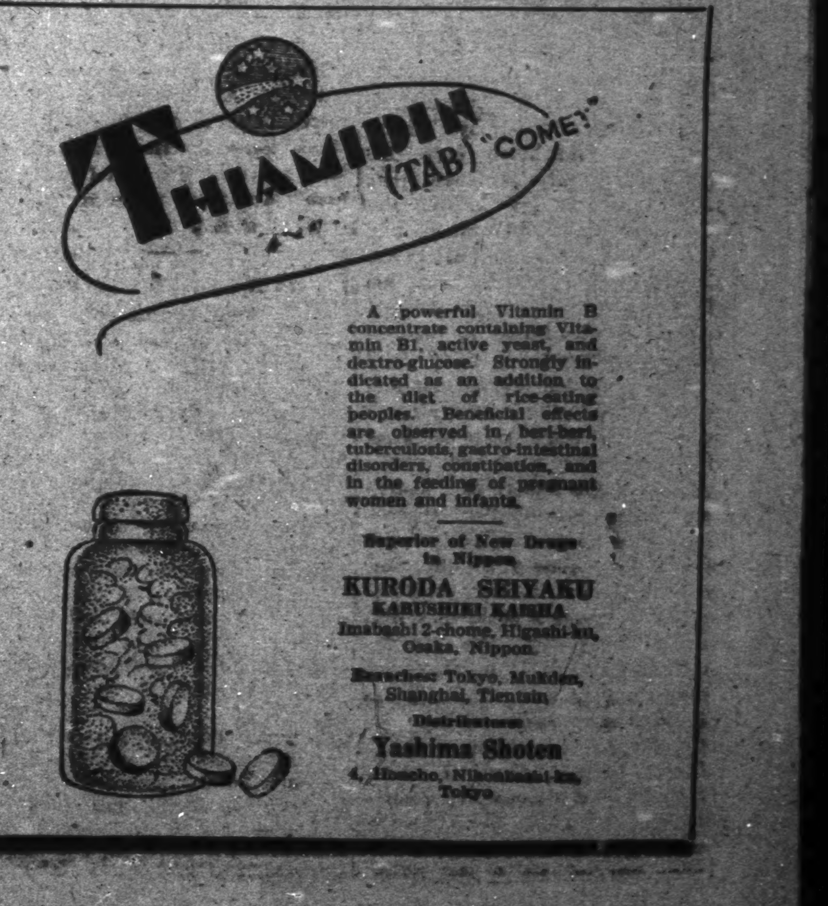
MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m. except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 8-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.



We SELL or EXCHANGE
New and Used Typewriters
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3901



THIAMIDIN (TAB) "COMET"
A powerful Vitamin B concentrate containing Vitamin B1, active yeast, and dextro-glucose. Strongly indicated as an addition to the diet of rice-eating peoples. Beneficial effects are observed in beri-beri, tuberculosis, gastro-intestinal disorders, constipation, and in the feeding of pregnant women and infants.
Superior of New Drugs in Nippon
KURODA SEIYAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Imabashi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Nippon.
Branches: Tokyo, Mukden, Shanghai, Tientsin
Distributors:
Yashima Shoten
4, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 332, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3070-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1944

Anglo-American 'Aid' and 'Liberation'

A significant development is the growing realization by the regimes in the countries "liberated" or "aided" by the Anglo-Americans that Anglo-American "liberation" and "aid" mean interference, oppression and exploitation and that under such conditions they cannot hope for independence or prosperity.

For instance, the Chungking regime, which is supposed to be the recipient of what Churchill described as "lavish" aid, has, according to Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times, begun to question itself as to how much it has benefited from the aid it has received from others and, recalling that its position was not as precarious as it was when it was resisting under its own power, is beginning to feel that it would be better if it continued to fight henceforth by itself. Recent Anglo-American reports frequently point out that the alienation of the Chungking regime from the Anglo-Americans is becoming more apparent. The trend, these reports say, is for Chungking to detach itself from the Anglo-Americans, who use their aid as an excuse to interfere in Chungking's internal affairs, and for Chungking to try to effect a renaissance under its own power.

This trend was particularly evident in Chiang Kai-shek's speech on the Double Tenth Anniversary when he stressed the necessity of completing the national revolution and acquiring independence. This time, in contrast to his habitual practice, he did not touch upon the activities of the anti-Axis forces nor did he demand aid from the Anglo-Americans. Chiang's speech was interpreted by Thomas Chao, chief of Reuter's Chungking bureau, as meaning that Chungking had been disillusioned with anti-Axis aid, had decided not to depend upon others, and was increasingly more bitter toward the Anglo-American interference in its internal affairs.

Another indication of the growing realization that the Anglo-Americans can do no good was the speech made on October 14 by Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle assailed the Anglo-Americans for ignoring France in their discussions of the post-war peace organization, stressed that all hopes for Anglo-American aid had been dissipated, and denounced the Anglo-Americans for being concerned primarily with their own interests and for designing their policies for the furtherance of these interests. With the declaration that France would be reconstructed by Frenchmen and Frenchmen only, De Gaulle showed that he knew what selfish motives lay behind the Anglo-American "liberation" and "aid." Meanwhile, a report in the Courrier de Geneve has revealed that the plan now is for the American occupation forces to requisition for their own use all the food and fuel needed by France and to distribute to the general French public only what remains after their own needs have been met.

That Anglo-American "liberation" means exploitation, oppression and irresponsibility was shown most clearly by the riots which broke out in Sicily on October 20. Because of reckless, selfish requisitioning by the Anglo-American forces, the people of southern Italy were, and still are for that matter, caught in the grips of a famine in addition to being plagued by the effects of unemployment and serious living difficulties. The people hence rose in revolt against the Anglo-Americans with the result that many were killed and wounded. According to an Associated Press dispatch from Palermo, the Anglo-Americans have taken no measures for the solution of this problem and have placed all the responsibility on the impotent Bonomi regime. It is said that the Sicilians are extremely bitter at the complete impotency of the Bonomi regime and that they have even gone to the extent of asking for autonomy.

These developments show that the Anglo-American policies toward Chungking, Italy, and France are, as De Gaulle says, based only on imperialism, aggression and exploitation, with the pursuit of their own interests the first and only aim. They show that for the Anglo-Americans the sovereignty and independence of the people of these countries do not even come into consideration, that the Anglo-American intention is to turn these countries into colonies to be controlled or into protectorates to be exploited.

The habitual practice of the Anglo-Americans is to spout beautiful words about the upholding of freedom and the maintaining of peace. Chungking they flatter by calling it one of the "Big Four", Italy they try to appease by pointing out that they have sent it 2,500,000 tons of relief supplies, and De Gaulle's bitterness they try to suppress by graciously recognizing his regime as the Provisional Government of France. But Churchill and Roosevelt themselves know better than anybody else that Chungking has not the actual power to be counted among the "Big Four" and that the aid to Italy is only an empty claim with no supplies actally reaching the hands of the Italian people. The recognition of the De Gaullist regime as the Provisional Government of France was also done to facilitate the progress of their own policies. It was a move taken in order to maintain their hold on the French people, between whom and the Anglo-Americans there is a growing alienation.

Despite the noble ideals so often and loudly proclaimed to the world by the Anglo-Americans, the nations which have come under their domination are thus with each passing day slipping deeper and deeper into a pit of misery and paralysis. But these nations have begun to struggle to free themselves from the Anglo-American grip. They are beginning to realize that the Anglo-Americans desire only an Anglo-American monopolization of the world, that they have no consideration for the prosperity, happiness and peace of other than the Anglo-Saxon peoples. As far as the Anglo-Americans are concerned, other peoples exist during wartime only as cannon-fodder, to be sacrificed in place of Anglo-American lives. After the war they will be important only as objects for exploitation. The Anglo-American declaration that the position the small countries will hold in the post-war period will be determined by the efforts they exert during the war is nothing but a threat against the small countries.

It is certain that the greater becomes the Anglo-American interference and oppression, the greater will become the opposition of the puppet regimes and the peoples under their rule. It is natural that the peace organization plans of the Anglo-Americans, who possess no just ideals concerning the establishment of world peace, whose peace means a world dominated by Anglo-American armed force, have already kindled the opposition of the small nations and have themselves thus created great obstacles to the realization of their own plans.

A Year Ago Today

November 15, 1943

The First Grand Axis Strengthening and Cooperation Conference was opened at the Imperial Hotel with the attendance of more than a hundred leading personages, including German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, representatives from China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland, and numerous Japanese leaders. Also present at the conference, which was sponsored by the Japan-Germany-Italy Friendship Society, was Rash Behari Bose, as special participant.

* * *

Imperial Japanese Navy Air Units surprise-raided the enemy airfields at Buna on the northern coast of New Guinea Island, and succeeded in blasting the enemy airfields and establishments there. All our planes returned safely.

SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY

Anglo-U.S. Pressure on Franco Reviewed

Editor's Note: The following article written by Masao Ichimata, Professor at Waseda University, appeared recently in The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy.

I

Always hostile to democracy and Communism, Chief of State Franco of Spain has consistently adopted a policy of friendliness toward the Axis Powers. In the present war, however, his country has been obliged to stand neutral, instead of joining it, because she has not as yet recovered from the exhaustion caused by the civil war. Being anti-communistic in her leanings, Spain joined the Axis Agreement against the Comintern on March 27, 1939, as a result of which she sent volunteers and rendered material aid to Germany to help the latter in the Soviet-German war.

In the Anglo-German war, however, she has been maintaining an attitude of neutrality as a matter of principle. In the East, Spain has supported Japan's cause and recognized Manchoukuo on December 2, 1937, and the National Government of Nanking on July 1, 1940. At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, she declared neutrality on December 19, 1941, but America's active participation in the war added considerably to the complexity and difficulty of the Spanish position, her aid for Germany on anti-Comintern grounds being in sharp conflict with the policy of America and Britain who make common cause with the Soviet Union.

Pressure on Spain

In consequence, America and Britain are bringing increasing pressure to bear on Spain. Insofar as the War of Greater East Asia is concerned, Spain is maintaining her neutrality conformably to her official declaration. The only issue that has so far arisen between America and Britain and herself was over the congratulatory telegram sent by the Spanish Government to the Government of the Philippines on the occasion of the latter's declaration of independence on October 14 last year. That is, the Spanish Foreign Minister's telegram of felicitations dispatched in reply to President Jose P. Laurel's notification of independence was called in question in Washington, and the American Government addressed an inquiry to the Spanish Government as to whether it meant Spain's recognition of the independence of the Philippines. In reply, the Spanish Government assured the American Government that it was simply an act of courtesy toward a people who have blood, religious and linguistic relationships with the Spanish and who were of the Spanish nationality fifty years ago. Its explanation that the message was entirely devoid of political significance and that it did not in any way imply recognition satisfied the American Government and the matter was settled.

On the other hand, Spain's position vis-a-vis the European hostilities is very complex. In the declaration of neutrality issued at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Spain added that she was in a different position in reference to the European conflict. Chief of State Franco himself frequently indicated in his speeches that his country would adopt a non-belligerent attitude in Europe, an attitude which was connived at by the anti-Axis Powers for some time. It may be observed that before her entry into the war, America was exporting to Spain large quantities of gasoline to satisfy the latter's wants, with a view to preventing her participation in the war, and even after her entry President Roosevelt notified Chief of State Franco of America's regard for Spanish neutrality on November 14, 1942. This comparatively moderate policy of the anti-Axis Powers toward Spain witnessed a marked change after their invasion of French territory in North Africa in November, 1941, and it was completely reversed when the tide on war turned in favor of the anti-Axis forces in the Mediterranean and in Africa last year. In consequence of this change in the situation, the Spanish Government was obliged to alter her policy from that of non-belligerency to that of friendly neutrality and then finally to that of strict neutrality. At present, that Government is finding it difficult even to maintain this policy of strict neutrality.

(To Be Continued)

Fruits of Wisdom

Necessity, that great refuge and excuse for human frailty, breaks through all law; and he is not to be accounted in fault whose crime is not the effect of choice, but force. —Pascal.

* * *

The labor of the body relieves us from the fatigues of the mind; and this it is which forms the happiness of the poor.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all other mothers venerable.—Richter.

U.S. AND THE CHINA FRONT

Recent American Moves Are Becoming Source of Unending Resentment to Patriotic Chinese

By KANAE TANAKA

Editor's Note: Mr. Tanaka is Head of the East Asiatic Affairs Department of the Mainichi Shimbun.

Developments on the China Front have recently taken on a grim aspect. Like the Pacific theater of operations, the China war front looms as the possible scene of a decisive battle between Japan and the United States.

At the present moment, it has become impossible to differentiate between American and Chungking military power. Moreover, although the Yenan regime cannot be said to be the same as the Chungking regime, yet in regard to its war policy toward Japan it seems to be welcoming the advance of American military power into China. That the Yenan regime has not gone the whole hog like the Chungking regime in regard to the acceptance of American influence is, of course, due to its special political position internally and internationally but this is a problem whose discussion may be deferred to some other time.

Looking at the character of enemy influence in China, it will be seen that the Chungking army is becoming more and more a colonial army under the United States, with the Yenan power itself showing susceptibilities of coming Americanized in so far as its military equipment goes. This tendency has become particularly pronounced with the visit of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace to Chungking and the recent successful Japanese operations in Hunan Province. In other words, the ratio of American power to Chungking military power has become higher with the appearance of the American ground forces and with the American training given to the Chungking troops. Through this preponderance which the Americans have gained do they hope to increase the military dependence of the Chungking regime on the United States and, by flourishing before it the prospect of an early end of the China war, gain a greater vantage point on the China Front. This new trend has become particularly noticeable with the recent Japanese operations and America's desire for an early termination of the war but it is also a natural outcome of the military policy pursued by the United States.

A Decisive War in China

Since the Cairo Conference the Anglo-Americans have been vaunting that they would carry out a positive and an intensified war against Japan. Particularly with the advent of spring of this year have they been boasting that they would engage the Japanese Army in a decisive war on the Chinese mainland. According to their plan, they would have their land forces converge on the China plains from India and Burma and also from the Chinese coast. The fact that the Americans have recently been making much about attacking Japan Proper from the sea does not mean that they have abandoned the idea of landing their forces on the Chinese mainland. There has been no change in the vaunted strategy of Admiral Chester Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur. That is, because they see in China the geographical and military requisites as a base for an effective operation against Japan. In other words, the importance which the United States is placing on China comes from her intention to have the China Front become, not an indirect, but a direct base of operations against Japan. Thus, through the China Affair to the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has increased the strength of the American air force in China and, in this manner, has increased her military control over the Chungking regime. Not only that, through this means, she has also gained control over Chungking's political, economic as well as military affairs. Now, it is the intention of the United States to drag Chungking troops to the front lines in carrying out her decisive war on the Chinese mainland. Unlike the past when the United States truckled to the favor of Chungking in order to keep it in good temper, the United States is now adopting pressure and a strong policy toward Chungking. What the United States obviously wants to do is to bring the Chungking forces en masse out into the front lines. By all indications it appears that the Chungking troops are becoming a colonial force of the Americans.

Thus, has the United States increased her air force in China and tries to intensify her air raids on Japan Proper. These objectives are being carried out parallel with her program against Chungking.

The American air force in China, it will be recalled, consisted of volunteers during the time of the China Affair but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it became the nucleus of the present American 14th Air Force. At the time of the outbreak of the current war, it was incorporated into the American 10th Air Force in India but in March of last year it was made into a separate corps as the American 14th Air Force. Of course, during this period, it was subjected to terrific attacks by the Japanese air force which had also practically destroyed the Chungking air force but the United States exerted her utmost to keep this American air force from being completely destroyed and subsequently incorporated into it what Chungking planes were left. Thus was the American air corps increased in size a little and last autumn it took under its control the American-Chungking mixed air units. The plan of the Americans to use China as a base for attacking Japan by air was of course bogged down by the frequent air raids of the Japanese aircraft and also by the fact that they had to fly their planes over the Himalayas. However, since spring of this year, they have been able to strengthen their air forces in China by putting greater efforts into this air transportation route.

The 20th Bomber Command

Moreover, recently the United States established the 20th Bomber Command at Chengtu which is directly under the command of General Arnold and which is composed of B-29 super-fortresses, with the purpose of carrying out air raids on Japan Proper. The squadron commander at Chengtu happens to be a man who has had experience over Germany in bombing Germany's industrial regions. From this fact alone it is possible to surmise the object of the raids on Japan Proper and Manchoukuo. In this 20th Bomber Command, the Americans are putting their greatest expectations and in the vicinity of Chengtu they have gathered the crack fighter plane pilots of the American 14th Air Force.

At the present time, it is estimated that the enemy air force in China, consisting of the 20th, 14th air force, the American-Chungking mixed air force and the Chungking air force, totals 300 planes. That the enemy has been able to keep up the side of his air force despite the furious attacks of the Japanese planes and the offensives of the Japanese Army is due to the energetic measures taken by the enemy to replenish his air unit. The personnel of the enemy air force is said to be 50,000 now while the amount of gasoline flown in over the hump route is estimated at 20,000 tons, an amount far greater than what was brought in over the Burma route when it was open. The number of his air bases spread over Chungking territory is said to total over 300. However, with the new operations launched by the Japanese Forces recently which were amied at splitting China vertically into two from north to south, the enemy has been prevented from using his eastern bases and has been forced to retreat further into the hinterland. Particularly was the loss of Hengyang recently a big blow to the enemy. As a result, the United States has been forced to use long-distance bombers for raiding Japan.

Together with her plan to expand the size of her air force in China, the United States has recently dispatched her ground forces to China. According to a report from the China front, the American mechanized force, artillery units and paratroops have arrived at Kumming, Kweilin, Chungking and at other places since the latter part of June, from 30,000 to 35,000. According to another report, the mechanized force is said to have been sent from India and since July has been gathering at Kumming and Kweilin. Its size is said to be one division, about 15,000 to 20,000 men, and its largest tanks are about 20 tons. The report says that there is a regiment with an armored car-drawn heavy artillery, another regiment of armored car-borne infantry and two other regiments. In addition, there are 5,000 to 6,000 men or about two regiments of the American air-borne unit from the Burma front.

To keep these ground and air forces supplied, it is reported that the Americans maintain for the Indian-Chungking route about 800 aircraft. Furthermore, according to a more recent report, the United States is employing a new type of air transport capable of carrying 200 men in which the United States is carrying tanks, armored cars and heavy artillery.

Trained in an American Way

Moreover, with the advance of the American troops into China, there has also appeared the ATCT or the American trained Chungking troops, that is, trained, armed and mechanized in an American way. This force which was awaiting orders at Kumming is said to have been sent to Hunan.

The strengthening of her air force, ground force and the appearance of American trained Chungking troops are, of course, intended to bring the China operations under the control of the United States and to impede the advance of the Japanese Forces but, more important, they are a move to make Chungking join the coming decisive war against Japan. Chungking at the present moment is not able to challenge the air power of the American air corps in China. The American ground forces, while small, moreover have claims to superiority over the Chungking forces because of the former's better equipment and arms. Already in various battle zones, American military instructors have been hired. General Joseph Stilwell has become Chief-of-Staff to Chiang Kai-shek.

To be sure, there has been much resentment in Chungking over the arrogance of the Americans but viewing the situation from the actions of the Chungking leaders, there can be no question that the United States is using her overwhelming military power to make the Chungking regime more amenable to her. Excited by the possibility of an early end of the war promised by the United States, it seems that the Chungking regime is turning out its troops which it, in the past, had tried to preserve intact. This is clear from the recent Hunan and Hengyang operations. To real Chinese patriots, this must be a source of unending resentment and it is inevitable that this situation should give rise to bitter animosity among many Chinese toward the Chungking regime for its betrayal of China.

THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN'S ECONOMY

Individualism Has No Place in Present Economic Set-Up

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Once long ago, Germany was the scene of a lively discussion among scholars on the subject of the place of morality in economics. That was at the time when the capitalistic order in Germany was about to enter the period of its unbridled development. The question did not involve the sphere of production but the sphere of distribution with the object of bringing about an equitability here. This discussion incidentally gave rise to a class of scholars who specialized in social policies. What this development led to was the introduction of morality in the general question of the distribution of wealth, the question of morality was being raised in defense of the poor, weakened laboring class. Although this development itself did not affect the operation of economic activity, it provided nevertheless one good instance where the general issue of morality was raised in economics, particularly in regard to the question of economic distribution.

At this juncture, it is well to look into the evolution of the Japanese economic system. Since the Meiji era, Japan did not import only the culture and customs of the West but also the free economy of the West. Although this economy was harnessed to the needs of national defense, there was no doubt that fundamentally there was established in Japan a capitalistic order. Just as this structure was about to take on a semblance of a monopolistic character, the great economic panic overtook this country, bringing in its wake the question of controlled economy. But the controlled economy of that period was really protozoic and completely different from the controlled economy as we know it today. The controlled economy of that time primarily wanted to leave the production angle to an autonomous control while in the field of economic distribution it favored the guaranteeing of the livelihood of the workers. In other words, the controlled economy of that time was interested in preventing as much as possible the natural decline of the small and medium-scale commerce, industries and farms and in the adoption of political and economic measures for the benefit of the workers. However, with the revival of foreign trade, the liberal economy of the past was again able to make its resurgent appearance, but this was only temporary—a flash of glory before the final decline of capitalism. This semi-wartime structure, of course, continued till the outbreak of the China Affair and this revival of economic activity for a time put the general question of morality and economics into the background.

Three Characteristics

Fundamentally speaking, economy may be said to have three characteristics: strength, blindness and continuity. These three elements are particularly noticeable in the capitalistic order and form the propelling force in a free economy. However, with the outbreak of the China Affair and the demands of the international situation, the economy of the country was gradually subjected to political restraints. The mechanism of free economy was step by step brought under control; the free movement of materials, capital and labor was also subjected to restrictions; the production expansion of commodities was determined by law, and consequently with the pegging of prices which formed the barometer in the past for the operation of the complex mechanism of free economy, the entire economic system based on liberalism was paralyzed. On the other hand, with the progress of the China Affair and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there came into being a new economic spirit, a new economic consciousness in view of the fact that the spirit of free economy was out of place in this new controlled economy. In other words, the new problem of the economists today was the relation of economics to the State, the discovery of a new economic formula and of a new propelling force for controlled economy.

According to Professor Naniwada, the rebirth of Japanese economy is dependent on its capacity of being a vital force to the State. In a word, this is nothing more than a manifestation of a new theory for the reformation of the economic spirit. This tendency is particularly noticeable in our economic circles today. The economists of our country seem to be particularly interested in implanting within the individual a new national consciousness—that is, in the elimination of the individualism of the past and the substitution in its stead of the concept a family and of one's native place. Indeed, the need of finding a new economic consciousness cannot be more imperative than now. The effect of the introduction of European capitalism in Japan during the Meiji era was to make the people of Japan individualistic and to loosen their ties to each other. In fact, it was about 80 years ago that Thomas Carlyle warned the people of England that if they failed to break themselves away from the concept of thinking in terms only of monetary values the day would not be far when the British Empire would collapse. Although this warning was not taken to heart at that time when capitalism in Britain was enjoying its peak of prosperity, the day of retribution has at last arrived for Britain, for now she is in the agonies of her downfall.

Of course, the capitalistic spirit was not originally as invidious as now. In Europe—and this is also true of our country—economic activity was not for all to dabble in during the period of the Middle Ages when the Church was all-supreme. Only the life in the monasteries was looked upon with reverence and respect but Luther, a religious reformist, who revolted against the clerical organization of the Catholic Church and attacked the monasteries for their corruption, maintained that Man had direct ties with the Almighty God and that the prosecution of economic activity by the individual was itself an expression of a faith. In this way was the economic life in the temporal world elevated to a higher plane than life within the walls of a monastery. In other words, the fortune earned from economic activity was thought of as a reward from God.

A review of this historical fact will thus reveal to the leaders of Japanese economic circles the contrast between this vulgar, invidious economic concept and the spirit which ought by right dominate our new economy today. The past 2,600 years of our history have already given birth to several spiritual cultural developments in our country, such as the spirit of Bushido. The time has come now to grasp these spirits and infuse them into the controlled economy in order to give our present-day economic system a motive force. That is the task awaiting us now.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FALL OF KWEILIN

Bastion Known as Center of Communications—Chungking Now Cut Off From Productive Regions

By GORO OGUCHI

Kweilin, one of the most important strategic bases in the southeastern part of China from the standpoint of communications, cultural warfare and economy, has at last fallen into the hands of the Japanese Forces. Since ancient times, Kweilin had been known as the pivotal center of communications not only for the peoples in the central part of China who sought to bring the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi under their sway but also to the inhabitants of Kwangtung who yearned for an outlet into the sprawling plains of central China. From ancient times, it had also been known as a natural bastion, impregnable and impenetrable to all outside invaders. It is for this reason that Kweilin was selected by the American air corps as one of its three principal bases of operations, the other two being located at Chengtu and Kunming.

The Kweilin base offered a great number of advantages to the American air corps as the site is enclosed in a wall of menacing rock-jutted hills, perforated here and there by convenient caverns. For another thing, this base occupied a strategic vantage point in the enemy's plan to obstruct Japanese ships plying back and forth between the Japanese mainland and the Southern Regions. In view of these incalculable advantages, it is easy to perceive how serious must have been the loss of this strategic base to the American air force in China as well as to Chungking. The impact of this loss must be all the greater in view of their previous loss of Hengyang, another important air base. It was because of this paramount importance of Kweilin that Chiang Kai-shek ordered General Pai Tsung-hsi, the Tiger General who is easily an equal of General Ho Ying-chin in military ability, to defend the bastion to the last man. The fall of Kweilin and Luichow must, therefore, be a source of wracking despair to the Chungking regime.

Nor is the fall of Kweilin disastrous to the Chungking regime from the mere standpoint of military strategy. Equally disastrous is its fall on the transportation, cultural and economic prospects of the Chungking regime. All the communications between Chungking and the provinces on the southeastern coast of China had been formerly carried on through Hengyang and Kweilin. Nor are the disastrous consequences of the loss of Kweilin limited to the transportation of material goods. The effect of the fall of this vaunted bastion must be expected in the end to undermine the fighting strength of the Chungking regime and to engender other unpleasant political and military problems.

Noted for Scenic Beauty

To be sure, Kweilin did not occupy the top rung of the ladder as an economic center. Its fame in the past has come from its scenic beauty which has been likened to that of Switzerland. Its industry has almost been negligible. However, all this was changed with the series of defeats suffered by the Chungking forces in the past years at the hands of the Japanese Army. Kweilin was converted from the necessity of these military developments into a thriving industrial district, a center of more than one hundred factories. Chinese industrialists, fondly believing in the impregnability of this bastion, moved their factories from the Yangtze River area, Canton and Hongkong.

But with the capture of Kweilin all this effort and labor expended in the creation of a new industrial center of southeastern China has been in vain. The grave consequences of this loss may be beyond the imagination of the peoples in the advanced industrial nations of the world. Chungking now has lost her tungsten which was mined extensively in the provinces of Kiangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi and antimony which is extracted largely in Hunan as their supply has been cut off entirely with the fall of Hengyang and Kweilin. Moreover, the transportation of cereals from the Tungting Lake area to the Chungking hinterland has been practically cut off with the reduction of these strategic fortresses—a factor which must inevitably aggravate the serious food problem in Chungking territory.

It has been said that on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the center of Chungking's anti-Japanese cultural activities moved from Shanghai to Hongkong and, after the fall of this British Crown Colony to Kweilin, so important was the cultural position of this latter city. In other words, a great many of the persons engaged in cultural warfare against Japan had assembled in Kweilin and transformed it into a hotbed of sinister Chungking propaganda against our nation. The fall of this Chungking propaganda mill must, therefore, have far-reaching consequences on the psychology of the Chinese masses in this area as they will now be given a real opportunity to come into touch with the Japanese and understand their real intentions and friendship toward China. The very fact that Kweilin occupied a far more important place than Chungking as the center of cultural operations must magnify manifold the serious consequences of the fall of this city. Moreover, what will be the thoughts of the soldiers of the Kwangsi Army under the command of General Li Tsung-jen who have been engaged in military operations in the central part of China when they heard of the fall of Kweilin and other cities in their home province into Japanese hands?

Another grim consequence of the loss of Kweilin will be to expose in all its starkness the real motive of the United States in China. The United States air force pretended that it was supporting Chungking troops in their war against Japan but what has Chungking gained from this assistance? The loss of Kweilin. More and more clearly therefore the Chinese masses must come to realize inevitably that the United States has been sacrificing Chinese lives and property in her vain attempt to make an invasion of the Japanese mainland. Would it be strange now if the Chungking soldiers threw away their guns and turned their steps homeward to their farms in their native land and to undertake the reconstruction of their war-torn villages? Have not the Chungking soldiers more to gain by such an act than by offering themselves as cannon fodder to the Americans?